

CHINESE CHARACTER / PIN YIN / ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a method for translating between Simplified Chinese
5 characters, Traditional Chinese characters, Pin Yin, and English.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Sino-Tibetan based languages, such as Chinese, are vastly different than Latin based
languages such as English. The Chinese language does not contain an alphabet. Instead, the
10 Chinese language comprises more than 60,000 individual characters. Each of the 60,000
characters has a different meaning. Knowledge of about 1,200 characters is sufficient to read a
Chinese newspaper. Chinese college graduates know about 3,000 characters.

Chinese also differs from Latin based languages in the concept of a word. In Chinese,
strings of characters do not contain spaces and the interpretation of where one word ends and
15 another starts is entirely based on context. Chinese characters are very precise in meaning,
pronunciation, and in the way they are written. If a Chinese character has characters added to it
in a string, the meaning of the first character is enhanced, but normally it is not changed.

Chinese characters are always pronounced as a single syllable. There are no two-syllable
Chinese characters. Each Chinese character has one of five fundamental sounds. These five
20 fundamental sounds give a singing quality to Chinese because some characters are pronounced
with high tones, some with low tones, and some with tones that are rising or falling. Tone is
fundamental to the language and Chinese would not be readily understood without the tones. For
example, the character “ma” can either mean “mother” or “horse” or a “question” depending the
tone. In China many dialects are spoken. Spoken words are almost unintelligible for one dialect

to the next. However, there is only one written Chinese. Written Chinese is understood by all dialects. Other Sino-Tibetan languages such as Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese use several characters common to Chinese. However, these languages have no common written or spoken meaning, similar to the manner in which English, Spanish, and French use a common alphabet but are not otherwise interchangeable.

Following the Chinese Communist revolution in 1949, the Communist party made several changes to the Chinese language. First, the traditional method of writing Chinese from “top to bottom” and “right to left” was abandoned. The Peoples’ Republic of China (PRC or mainland China) now follows Western languages and is written from “left to right” and then “top to bottom.” Second, a single dialect was chosen, Mandarin, which is now taught in all schools as the primary Chinese language. Third, the PRC altered about one quarter of the characters to reduce them to around seven lines or strokes. This form of Chinese is called “Simplified Chinese.” In the PRC, Simplified Chinese is now widely used, but the Republic of China (ROC or Taiwan) and Hong Kong still use the more elaborate form of Chinese called “Traditional Chinese.” The PRC also adopted the Hindu-Arabic numbering system used by most Western countries and the advent of the Internet is causing English to appear in many Chinese sentences.

The PRC also introduced “Pin Yin,” a phonetic version of Chinese to help young children learn the language. Pin Yin uses the 26 letters of the English alphabet plus 4 accents over certain vowels to indicate how the character should be pronounced. Pin Yin is normally used from about 4 years of age until around 7 years of age when the students are taught to use Chinese Characters. Pin Yin is also very helpful for tourists and businessmen to speak Chinese from phrase books. Additionally, Pin Yin is popular with computer users as it is the easiest way to enter Chinese characters from a keyboard.

In the computer, all Sino-Tibetan languages are represented by 16-bit characters, while English and the other Latin languages are represented by 8-bit characters. Traditionally, separate encodings were produced for each of the languages. English and the other Latin languages use ASCII encoding, Simplified Chinese uses GB2312 encoding, Traditional Chinese uses Big 5 encoding, and so forth. In other words, a computer using Big 5 encoding cannot read computer code in GB2312 or ASCII encoding. This multiplicity of encodings is confusing and there is no standardization between the different encodings. The Unicode consortium has developed a single encoding that incorporates all the major languages of the world. There is a strong movement to use Unicode and replace all the other encodings in computer applications. Unicode uses 16 bits for each character inside the computer. Unicode has 65,000 different characters and each of the major languages is mapped into a different section of this Unicode range. Consequently, Unicode can be used as a single encoding scheme for all of the world's languages.

One of the problems with Unicode, however, is that individual characters, letters, or symbols can be represented using different schemes within Unicode. Two of the most popular encoding schemes are UTF-8 and UCS-2. UTF-8 is a binary (base-2) Unicode encoding scheme which represents each character, letter, or symbol as one, two, or three bytes, each byte being eight bits. In contrast, UCS-2 is a hexadecimal (base-16) Unicode encoding scheme which represents each character, letter, or symbol as eight hexadecimal digits. One hexadecimal digit is equivalent to 4 bits, and 1 byte can be expressed by two hexadecimal digits. Table 1 below displays the difference between UTF-8 and UCS-2.

UCS-2 (Hexadecimal)	UTF-8 (Binary)	Description
0000 007F	0xxxxxxx	ASCII
0080 07FF	110xxxxx 10xxxxxx	Up to U+07FF
0800 FFFF	1110xxxx 10xxxxxx 10xxxxxx	Other UCS-2

Table 1

A user may choose to encode using the UCS-2 scheme or the UTF-8 scheme depending on the user's expected needs. For example, when transmitting data from one location to another, UTF-8 is the preferred encoding scheme due to the transmission efficiency inherent in variable byte stream length (i.e. 1-3 bytes, as shown in Table 1). However, when storing the same information in a database, UCS-2 is the preferred encoding scheme because the uniform data length allows for faster search and comparison operations (i.e. 8 hexadecimal digits, as shown in Table 1). Conversion functions between UCS-2 and UTF-8 are available as evidenced by United States Patent Application Publication 2003/0078921 entitled "Table-Level Unicode Handling in a Database Engine," incorporated herein by reference.

Prior to the development of Unicode, a computerized character translator between Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese was impossible because of the inability of GB2312 code to understand Big 5 code, and vice-versa. Users who needed a translation from Simplified Chinese to Traditional Chinese or vice-versa were forced to look up the translation in a printed dictionary. If the user desired a computer-implemented translation, the user was forced to use Pin Yin, English, or some other language as an intermediary between Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese.

Similarly, the prior art translation programs have been unable to display Pin Yin with the proper accents. The accented vowels indicate the proper tone and are essential to proper pronunciation of Pin Yin. In computers, Pin Yin has traditionally been encoded using ASCII. However, the prior art translation programs are unable to display accented Pin Yin because ASCII is not compatible with either Big 5 or GB2312. Instead, the prior art programs utilize the numbers and English vowels supported by Big 5 and GB2312 to produce a hybrid version of Pin Yin. For example, the prior art has adopted the numbers to describe the four types of accents and

the lack of an accent. Table 2 below displays the prior art use of numbers in Pin Yin to represent accents:

Number	Accent	Description	Examples
1	ˉ	Level Tone	ā ē ī ō ū
2	ˊ	Rising Tone	á é í ó ú
3	ˇ	Falling Tone, then Rising Tone	ǎ ě ĭ ǒ ǔ
4	ˋ	Falling Tone	à è ì ò ù
5	(None)	No Change in Tone	a e i o u

Table 2

Thus, the prior art would display the word guó as guo2, the word mā as ma1, and so forth. The prior art hybrid version of Pin Yin is difficult for the beginning reader to understand because the reader must make a cognitive leap between the number and proper type and location of the accent. Therefore, a need exists for an automated method for translating between Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Pin Yin, and English. The need extends to a method for displaying the Pin Yin with the proper accent marks.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a methodology for translating between a Simplified Chinese character, a Traditional Chinese character, a Pin Yin word, and an English word. The software embodiment of the present invention is a computer program operable on a web page or as a program on a stand-alone computer. The software embodiment of the present invention comprises a Translator Program (TP). The TP accepts a character or word in Big 5, GB2312, ASCII, or any Unicode encoding scheme and translates the character or word into Unicode. The TP then determines if the user input is a Traditional Chinese character, a Simplified Chinese character, a Pin Yin word, or an English Word. The TP translates the user input, as required, into the Traditional Chinese character, the Simplified Chinese character, the accented Pin Yin

word, and the English word. The TP uses a Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table to translate between Simplified Chinese characters and Traditional Chinese characters. The TP also uses a Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English Dictionary to translate between Traditional Chinese characters, Pin Yin, and English. The TP then displays the Simplified Chinese character, the Traditional Chinese character, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word. If the entered character is a Traditional Chinese character and does not have a Simplified Chinese equivalent, then the TP displays a message indicating that the Traditional Chinese character does not have a Simplified Chinese equivalent.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is an illustration of a computer network used to implement the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an illustration of the memory used to implement the present invention;

FIG. 3 is an illustration of the logic of the Translator Program (TP) of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 is an illustration of the graphical user interface (GUI) of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

As used herein, the term “accented Pin Yin” means the Pin Yin phonetic version of the Chinese language with proper accents over the appropriate Roman letters.

As used herein, the term “ASCII” is an acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange and means the encoding language for Roman letters, Arabic numbers, control characters, and the various symbols present on a QWERTY keyboard.

5 As used herein, the term “Big 5” means the encoding language for the Traditional Chinese character set.

As used herein, the term “computer” shall mean a machine having a processor, a memory, and an operating system, capable of interaction with a user or other computer, and shall include without limitation desktop computers, notebook computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), servers, handheld computers, and similar devices.

10 As used herein, the term “GB2312” means the encoding language for the Simplified Chinese character set.

As used herein, the term “hybrid Pin Yin” means the Pin Yin phonetic version of the Chinese language without proper accents over the appropriate Roman letters, but instead with numbers in or at the end of the word to represent the accent marks.

15 As used herein, the term “unaccented Pin Yin” means the Pin Yin phonetic version of the Chinese language without proper accents over the appropriate Roman letters.

As used herein, the term “Unicode” means the encoding language developed by the Unicode consortium comprising most of the world’s languages including the Simplified Chinese character set and the Traditional Chinese character set.

20 FIG. 1 is an illustration of computer network 90 associated with the present invention. Computer network 90 comprises local machine 95 electrically coupled to network 96. Local machine 95 is electrically coupled to remote machine 94 and remote machine 93 via network 96. Local machine 95 is also electrically coupled to server 91 and database 92 via network 96.

Network **96** may be a simplified network connection such as a local area network (LAN) or may be a larger network such as a wide area network (WAN) or the Internet. Furthermore, computer network **90** depicted in FIG. 1 is intended as a representation of a possible operating network that may contain the present invention and is not meant as an architectural limitation.

5 The internal configuration of a computer, including connection and orientation of the processor, memory, and input/output devices, is well known in the art. The present invention is a methodology that can be embodied in a computer program. Referring to FIG. 2, the methodology of the present invention is implemented on software by Translator Program (TP) **200**. TP **200** described herein can be stored within the memory of any computer depicted in FIG.

10 1. Alternatively, TP **200** can be stored in an external storage device such as a removable disk or a CD-ROM. Memory **100** is illustrative of the memory within one of the computers of FIG. 1. Memory **100** also contains Unicode Translator Program **102**, Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table **104**, and Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English Dictionary **108**. The present invention may interface with Unicode Translator Program **102**, Simplified Chinese /
15 Traditional Chinese Conversion Table **104**, and Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English Dictionary **108** through memory **100**. As part of the present invention, the memory **100** can be configured with TP **200**. Processor **106** can execute the instructions contained in TP **200**.

 In alternative embodiments, TP **200** can be stored in the memory of other computers. Storing TP **200** in the memory of other computers allows the processor workload to be
20 distributed across a plurality of processors instead of a single processor. Further configurations of TP **200** across various memories are known by persons skilled in the art.

 In the preferred embodiment, the present invention is a web page accessible from the Internet. A flowchart of the logic of TP **200** of the present invention is illustrated in FIG. 3. TP

200 is a program which translates between Simplified Chinese characters, Traditional Chinese characters, Pin Yin, and English. TP 200 starts (202) when the user accesses the web page. The user then enters user input comprising a Chinese character, Pin Yin, or English word (204). The user input entered at step 204 may be either a Traditional Chinese character, a Simplified Chinese character, an accented Pin Yin word, an unaccented Pin Yin word, a hybrid Pin Yin word, or an English word. Moreover, the input in step 204 may be in GB2312, Big 5, or any Unicode format. TP 200 accepts GB2312, Big 5, or Unicode encoding (i.e. UTF-8) because TP 200 translates the character data into UCS-2 data (206). TP 200 may utilize Unicode translation Program 102 in FIG. 2 to translate the entered character into UCS-2 data. Translation program between either hybrid Pin Yin or unaccented Pin Yin and either Traditional Chinese or Simplified Chinese are known to persons of ordinary skill in the art. Although GB2312 and Big 5 are incompatible with each other, both GB2312 and Big 5 are compatible with Unicode. In other words, a web page encoded in GB2312 will not recognize Big 5 characters and a web page encoded in Big 5 will not recognize GB2312 characters. However, a web page encoded in Unicode will recognize both GB2312 characters and Big 5 characters because Unicode contains both the GB2312 characters and the Big 5 characters.

TP 200 then makes a determination whether the user input is a Simplified Chinese character (212). If the user input is not a Simplified Chinese character, TP 200 proceeds to step 216. If the user input is a Simplified Chinese character, then TP 200 uses Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table 208 to determine the Traditional Chinese character equivalent of the Simplified Chinese character (214). Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table 208 is a JAVATM hashtable, encoded in Unicode, which contains a cross-reference between all of the Simplified Chinese characters and their equivalent Traditional

Chinese characters. Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table **208** may be like Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table **104** in FIG. 2. The data in the hashtable is in the UCS-2 Unicode format. Because there are about 1,250 Simplified Chinese characters, the hashtable contains approximately 2,500 entries – one for each Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese equivalent.

At step **214**, TP **200** also uses Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English dictionary **210** to determine the accented Pin Yin and English translations of the Traditional Chinese character. Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English dictionary **210** is a dictionary, encoded in Unicode, containing entries for all of the Traditional Chinese characters with the accented Pin Yin and English translations. Where there may be more than one meaning for a given user input, Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English dictionary **210** gives the most commonly used word for the user input. Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English dictionary **210** may be like Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English dictionary **108** in FIG. 2. TP **200** then proceeds to step **230**.

Returning to step **216**, TP **200** then makes a determination whether the user input is a Traditional Chinese character (**216**). If the user input is not a Traditional Chinese character, TP **200** proceeds to step **220**. If the user input is a Traditional Chinese character, then TP **200** uses Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table **208** to determine the Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Traditional Chinese character (**218**). At step **218**, TP **200** also uses Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English dictionary **210** to determine the accented Pin Yin and English translations of the Traditional Chinese character. TP **200** then proceeds to step **230**. If the entered character is a Traditional Chinese character and does not have a Simplified Chinese equivalent, then TP **200** displays a message indicating that the Traditional Chinese character does not have a Simplified Chinese equivalent.

Returning to step **220**, TP **200** then makes a determination whether the user input is a Pin Yin word (**220**). If the user input is not a Pin Yin word, TP **200** proceeds to step **224**. If the user input is a Pin Yin word, then TP **200** uses Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English dictionary **210** to determine the Traditional Chinese character and English translations of the Pin Yin word (**222**). At step **222**, TP **200** also uses Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table **208** to determine the Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Traditional Chinese character for the Pin Yin word. TP **200** then proceeds to step **230**.

Returning to step **224**, TP **200** then makes a determination whether the user input is an English word (**224**). If the user input is not an English word, TP **200** proceeds to step **228**. If the user input is an English word, then TP **200** uses Traditional Chinese / Pin Yin / English dictionary **210** to determine the Traditional Chinese character and accented Pin Yin translations of the English word (**226**). At step **226**, TP **200** also uses Simplified Chinese / Traditional Chinese Conversion Table **208** to determine the Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Traditional Chinese character for the English word. TP **200** then proceeds to step **230**.

At step **228**, TP **200** displays an error message that the entered character is not a recognized Simplified Chinese character, Traditional Chinese character, Pin Yin word, or English word (**228**) and ends (**232**).

At step **230**, TP **200** displays the Simplified Chinese character, the Traditional Chinese character, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word (**230**). TP **200** may optionally display the user input first and the translated characters and words next to the user input. TP **200** then ends (**232**).

Turning to FIG. 4, an embodiment of Graphical User Interface (GUI) **300** of the present invention is illustrated. GUI **300** is an example of the contents of the web page embodiment of

the present invention. GUI 300 is also an example of the display of the stand-alone computer program embodiment of the present invention which is operable on a single computer. GUI 300 contains a user input field 302. The user may input a character into user input field 302 utilizing the copy-and-paste operation of a computer. In a copy-and-paste operation, the user highlights the desired character, chooses “copy” from a menu, places the cursor in user input field 302, and selects “paste” from a menu. The highlighted character then appears in user input field 302. Persons of ordinary skill in the art are aware of methods for implementing copy-and-paste operations on a computer. The user may also input the character into user input field 302 by any method known by persons of ordinary skill in the art.

As part of the present invention, when the user utilizes the copy-and-paste operation to input a character into user input field 302, TP 200 will recognize the entered character regardless of the encoding format used in the highlighted “copy” text. For example, a user may be viewing another web page written in Traditional Chinese and come across a character the user does not recognize. The user may then highlight the unrecognized character, copy the character, paste the character in user input field 302, and click submit button 304 to determine the Simplified Chinese character equivalent for the Traditional Chinese character. The present invention accepts the Big 5 encoding used in the other web page because Big 5 is compatible with Unicode. In another example, a user may be viewing another web page written in Simplified Chinese and come across a character the user does not recognize. The user may then highlight the unrecognized character, copy the character, paste the character in user input field 302, and click submit button 304 to determine the Traditional Chinese character equivalent for the Simplified Chinese character. The present invention accepts the GB2312 encoding used in the other web page because GB2312 is compatible with Unicode. If the present invention was

implemented in either Big 5 or GB2312 encoding, the present invention would be limited to either Simplified Chinese or Traditional Chinese, depending on the encoding language. The user may also use the copy and paste function to input English words, accented Pin Yin, hybrid Pin Yin, or unaccented Pin Yin in the ASCII or Unicode formats.

5 After the user has inserted a character or word into user input field **302**, the user may click submit button **304**. Submit button **304** instructs TP **200** to analyze the character in the user input field **302**. As seen in FIG. 4, the user has input the Simplified Chinese character guó, which means country, state, or nation. TP **200** displays the Simplified Chinese character **306**, the Traditional Chinese character equivalent **308**, the properly accented Pin Yin **310**, and the English
10 translation **312** below user input field **302**. The user may input as many characters as desired and continue to utilize the present invention at will.

 With respect to the above description, it is to be realized that the optimum dimensional relationships for the parts of the invention, to include variations in size, materials, shape, form, function and manner of operation, assembly and use, are deemed readily apparent and obvious to
15 one skilled in the art, and all equivalent relationships to those illustrated in the drawings and described in the specification are intended to be encompassed by the present invention. The novel spirit of the present invention is still embodied by reordering or deleting some of the steps contained in this disclosure. The spirit of the invention is not meant to be limited in any way except by proper construction of the following claims.